

# Kentucky Gazette.

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER ANNUM.

NEW SERIES—No 31.—Vol. 2.

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, humming at his back.

LEXINGTON, KY. FRIDAY EVENING AUGUST 5, 1825.

## Natural History.

### POMPEII.

A great and rich town, which, after lying eighteen centuries in a deep grave, is again shone on by the sun, and stands amidst other cities as much a stranger as any one of its former inhabitants would be among his descendants of the present day—such a town has not its equal in the world.

The distance from Naples to Pompeii is little more than ten English miles. Near the Torre del Annunziata, to the left, and amidst the hills planted with vineyards, the town itself, which throwing off its shroud of ashes came forth from its grave, breaks on the view. The buildings are without roofs, which are supposed to have been destroyed by enemies in an unguarded state, or torn off by a hurricane. The tracks of the wheels anciently rolled over the pavement are still visible. An elevated path runs by the side of the houses, for foot passengers; and to enable them in rainy weather to pass more commodiously to the opposite side, large flat stones, three of which take up the width of the road, were laid at a distance from each other. As the carriages in order to avoid these stones, were obliged to use the intermediate spaces, the tracks of the wheels are there most visible. The whole of the pavement is in good condition; it consists merely of considerable pieces of lava, which, however, are not cut, as at present into squares, and may have been on that account the more durable.

The part which was first cleared, is supposed to have been the main street of Pompeii, but this is much to be doubted, as the houses on both sides, with the exception of a few, were evidently the habitations of common citizens, and were small and provided with booths. The street itself likewise is narrow; two carriages only could go abreast; and it is very uncertain whether it ran through the whole of the town; for, from the spot where the moderns discontinued digging, to that where they recommenced, and where the same street is supposed to have been again found, a wide tract is covered with vineyards, which may very well occupy the places of the most splendid streets and markets still concealed underneath.

Among the objects which attract particular attention, is a booth in which liquors were sold, and the marble table within which bears the marks of the cups left by the drinkers. Next to this is a house the threshold of which is marked by a slab of black stone, as a token of hospitality. On entering the habitations, the visitor is struck by the strangeness of their construction.

The middle of the house forms a square, something like the cross passages of a cloister, often surrounded by pillars; it is cleanly, and paved with polished mosaic, which has an agreeable effect. In the middle is a cooling well, and on each side a little chamber, about ten or twelve feet square, but lofty, and painted with a fine red or yellow. The floor is of mosaic, and the door is made generally to serve as a window, there being but one apartment which receives light through a thick blue glass. Many of these rooms are supposed to have been bedchambers, because there is an elevated broad step, on which the bed may have stood, and because some of the pictures appear most appropriate to a sleeping room. Others are supposed to have been dressing rooms on this account, that on the walls a Venus is described decorated by the Graces, added to which, little flasks and boxes of various descriptions have been found in them. The larger of these apartments served for dining rooms, and in some are to be met with suitable accommodations for cold and hot baths.

The manner in which the whole room was heated, is particularly curious. Against the usual wall a second was erected, standing a little distance from the first. For this purpose large square tiles were taken, having like our tiles a sort of hook, so that they kept the first wall as it were off from them; a hollow space was thus left all around, from the top to the bottom, into which pipes were introduced, that carried the warmth into the chamber, and as it were rendered the whole place one stove. The ancients were also attentive to avoid the vapour or smell from their lamps. In some houses, there is a niche made in the wall for the lamp, with a little chimney in the form of a funnel through which the smoke ascended. Opposite the house door the largest room is placed. It is properly a sort of hall, for it has only three walls, being quite open in the forepart. The side rooms have no connection with each other, but are divided off like the cells of monks, the door of each leading to a fountain.

Most of the houses consist of one such square surrounded by rooms. In a few, some decayed steps seem to have led to an upper story, which is no longer in existence. Some habitations, however, probably belonged to the richer and more fashionable, are far more spacious. In these a first court is often connected with a second, and even with a third, by passages; in other respects their arrangements are pretty similar to those above described.

Many gardens of flowers and vine branches, and many handsome pictures, are still to be seen on the walls. The guides were formerly permitted to sprinkle these pictures with fresh water, in the presence of travellers, and thus revive their former splendor for a moment; but this is now strictly forbidden; and, indeed, not without reason, some the frequent watering might at length totally rot away the wall.

One of the houses belonged to a statuary, whose workshop is still full of the vestiges of his art. Another appears to have been inhabited by a surgeon, whose profession is equally evident from the instruments discovered in his chamber. A large country house near the gate undoubtedly

belonged to a wealthy man, and would, in fact, still invite inhabitants within its walls. It is very extensive, stands against a hill, and has many stories. Its finely decorated rooms are unusually spacious; and it has airy terraces, from which you look down into a pretty garden, which has been now again planted with flowers. In the middle of this garden is a large fish pond, and near that an ascent from which, on two sides, six pillars descend. The hinder pillars are the highest, the middle somewhat lower, and the front the lowest: they appear therefore, rather to have propped a sloping roof, than to have been destined for an arbour. A covered passage, resting on pillars, incloses the garden on three sides; it was painted, and probably served in rainy weather as an agreeable walk. Beneath is a fine arched cellar, which receives air and light by several openings from without; consequently its atmosphere is pure, that in the hottest part of summer it is always refreshing. A number of amphorae, or large wine vessels, are to be seen here, still leaning against the wall, as the butler left them when he carried up the last goblet of wine for his master. Had the inhabitants of Pompeii preserved these vessels with stoppers, wine might still have been found in them; but as it was, the stream of ashes running in, of course forced out the wine. More than twenty human skeletons of fugitives, who thought to save themselves here under ground, but who experienced a tenfold more cruel death than those suffered who were in the open air, were found in this cellar.

The destiny of the Pompeians must have been dreadful. It was not a stream of fire that encompassed their abodes. They could then have sought refuge in flight. Neither did an earthquake swallow them up; sudden suffocation would then have spared them the pangs of a lingering death. A rain of ashes buried them alive by degrees. We will copy the delineation of Pliny:—"A darkness suddenly overspread the country; not like the darkness of a moonless night; but like that of a closed room, which is of a sudden extinguished. Women screamed, children moaned, men cried. Here children are anxiously calling their parents; and there, parents were seeking their children, or husbands their wives; all recognised each other only by their cries. The former lamented their own fate, and the latter that of those nearest to them. Many wished for death from the fear of dying. Many called on the gods for assistance. Others despaired of the existence of the gods, and thought this the last eternal night of the world. Actual dangers were magnified by unreal terrors. The earth continued to shake, and men half distracted, to reel about, exaggerating their own fears, and those of others by terrifying predictions."

Such is the frightful but true picture which Pliny gives us of the horrors of those who were, however, far from the extremity of their misery, but what must have been the feelings of the Pompeians, when the roaring of the mountain, and the quaking of the earth, awakened them from their first sleep? They also attempted to escape the wrath of the gods; and, seizing the most valuable things they could lay their hands upon in the darkness and confusion, to seek their safety in flight. In this street, and in front of the house marked with the friendly salutation on its threshold, seven skeletons were found: the first carried a lamp, and the rest had still between the bones of their fingers something they wished to save. On a sudden they were overtaken by the storm which descended from heaven, and buried in the grave thus made for them. Before the above mentioned country-house was still a male skeleton, standing with a dish in his hand; and as he wore on his finger one of those rings which were allowed to be worn by Roman knights only, he is supposed to have been the master of the house, who had just opened the back-garden gate with the intent of flying, when the shower overwhelmed him. Several skeletons were found in the very posture in which they breathed their last, without being forced by the agonies of death to drop the things they had in their hands. This leads to a conjecture, that the thick mass of ashes must have come down all at once, in such immense quantities, as instantly to cover them. It cannot otherwise be imagined how the fugitives could all have been fixed, as it were by a charm, in their position; and in this manner their destiny was less dreadful, seeing that death suddenly converted them into motionless statues, and thus was stripped of all the horrors with which the fears of the sufferers had clothed him in imagination. But what then must have been the pitiable condition of those who had taken refuge in the buildings and cellars? Buried in the thickest darkness, they were secluded from every thing but lingering torments; and who can paint to himself without shuddering, a slow dissolution approaching, a mid all the agonies of body and mind? The soul recoils from the contemplation of such images.

(To be continued.)

## A general summary of news.

### HORRID MURDER.

A most shocking murder was committed on the evening of Tuesday last, on the road leading from Elkton in Giles county, Va. to Putaski, about two miles from the former place; by col. Joseph Lindsey of Murray county, on the body of his wife, to whom he had been married about six months, and whom was then on a visit at her mother's the widow of Wm Phillips, esq. This horrid crime was perpetrated by the discharge of a loaded pistol against the side of the head of the deceased, as she walked by his side on the road with her arm tucked in his, and in company with her mother and cousin. The contents of the pistol passed thro' her head and she instantly expired—Lindsey immediately made his escape into the woods, and had not been heard of when our informant left the neighborhood, about 24 hours after the commission of the crime, though many were watching for him. He may have travelled in the direction of Florence, and

for public information, we would remark that, he is a tall man, finely dressed, genteel in his person, and of agreeable manners—between 25 and 30 years of age. Citizens of town and county, watch the monster may escape!

Florence Register.

A report is in circulation, that a difference of an unpleasant nature, and one that if not timely checked, may lead to serious consequences, has taken place between the people of Jackson county in this state, and the people of the neighboring county, Allen we believe, in Kentucky. The story goes to this effect: "That the entries of land were made in Jackson under the provisions of the act of 1823, and the entries in some instances had settled on the land. The citizens of Kentucky have also entered those lands in their state, under an act of that state founded on the regulations of Messrs. Gundy and Brown's treaty in 1820, in relation to boundary. The Kentuckians attempted to survey, but were prevented by intimidating threats on the part of the people of Jackson, and returned; but subsequently the surveyor returned accompanied by twelve or fifteen armed men, and proceeded to run out some of the lands entered in the Kentucky Office. Having accomplished the work of a day without opposition, in the evening the party fired off their pieces and gave a war hoop. This roused the Mountaineers of Jackson, who took it as a challenge, and assembled with arms to the number of fifteen or twenty, and moved on the Kentuckians, five of whom they captured, the others escaped by flight. Of the captured, three it is said, were whipped severely, and at least one rifle was flung at the rest who broke and run."

This is the report from the Jackson side of the war; a very different aspect to the affairs will no doubt be given from the other, and as in all other reports of cases from parties, most interested in telling a plausible tale, "truth will probably lie between." The occurrence is unpleasant, and is the beginning of many evils which is to flow from the treaty itself. The bargain to Tennessee was a bad one, by its rights were surrendered from misapprehension to a party which had no claim to disturb them, and the consequence of this surrender is yet to be felt. But the bargain being made and ratified by the competent authority, we ought to comply with it, and bear the consequences as we may. The brave men of Jackson may be excused for standing up in defence of rights, until they are informed that these rights have been ceded away and are no longer possessed, and the state of Kentucky too, ought to seek the possession of the advantages of her bargain, without outrage or the appearance of violence, which will have the effect to irritate those whom the bargain has injured. In the case in Jackson there can be no doubt both parties have acted improperly, and we hope the Executives of the states will wisely attempt to heal the breach—intemperance on either side will only add to the broil.

Nashville Gazette.

The prospect of a Canal communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, across the isthmus of Nicaragua, becomes daily less remote and uncertain. It is an additional satisfaction to know that in this important work the United States is likely to be a participator. A company of New York merchants, sent out Gen. J. B. Rogers, Esq. a respectable merchant of that city, to investigate the proposed route by the way of the San Juan River and the Lakes of Nicaragua, with a view to carry into execution a work by which the commercial interests of both countries will be so considerably benefited. The San Juan River is about 160 miles in length, and of safe and easy navigation. The Lake is a fine sheet of water, 5000 ft. deep, and from 60 to 70 miles in length. The principal expenditures will be required in the small river which lies between the Lake and the Pacific. This River is called the Rio Leaga, but as the materials for the construction of the Canal are plentiful and convenient, the difficulties may be easily overcome. The result of the survey which is now going on, will probably be soon laid before the public in an official form, as Mr. Bolton has returned in the Shark, and as every confidence is reposed in his skill and experience, the appearance of his report if it should coincide in its purport with the opinions which seem to prevail on the subject, will in all likelihood, be the signal for the active commencement of the undertaking. The English government is doubtless alive to the importance of possessing a key to the Pacific, by one of the newly emancipated countries. As yet, however, we have heard of no step which has been taken of sufficient vigor to induce a fear that we may be anticipated. If, therefore, the contemplated Canal is to be constructed, and American merchants are to share in the credit and advantage of the work, the sooner a vigorous system of operations can be commenced, the better. The advantage which would result to our commerce is too obvious to admit of a moment's doubt or hesitation; and we ought, therefore, to be prompt and energetic in seizing upon the opportunity which is offered to us. The report which has been circulated in a Northern paper, that Mr. Bolton was sent out by order of the American government, is incorrect. Our government has taken no step in the business.

National Journal.

At Whitehall the beautiful boat "American Star," was presented, by the boatmen of Whitehall to Gen. Lafayette, when Master J. Magnus delivered the following address:

"GENERAL—Permit the Whitehall Oarsmen to present to you the race boat, American Star, which has been successfully distinguished for its fleetness; we wish you to convey it to your residence in France, where it may occasionally remind you of the grateful friends you have left behind—of the ingenuity of the mechanics of a country which you assisted to liberate, and also of the great naval motto, 'Free trade and sailors' rights'."

To which the General replied: "With the proud feelings of an American Patriot, I have enjoyed your boat race's success: with the grateful feelings of a friend, I now receive your kind present. No keel safe could be a more appropriate trophy—the more gratifying, indeed, when offered from the hands of the free victors. I shall be most carefully and fondly preserved. I beg you, Gentlemen, will accept, and transmit to your companions, the congratulations, the thanks and the good wishes of a veteran, heartily devoted to the great naval motto, 'Free trade and sailors' rights'."

Greece.—Accounts which appear to be authentic, state that the Greeks have obtained some important victories.

On the 11th of May the Greek fleet, commanded by the brave Canaris, who was in the advance guard with a fire ship, favoured by a southerly wind attacked the Egyptians. Canaris threw himself a-

mong them, and was so fortunate as to attack himself to one of their frigates—two other fire ships attached themselves to other vessels, and in this way fire was communicated through the whole fleet. The consequence was the destruction of more than thirty vessels burnt, sunk, and run ashore. It was thought that Ibrahim Pacha perished in this dreadful battle.

In the early part of May, a great battle was fought in the neighbourhood of Navarin, in which the Greeks were completely victorious. More than 2,000 of their enemies were left dead on the field. A Leghorn letter of May 30, says that accounts of this event have been published at Hydra. Odysee has been given up to the Greek government.

Accounts from Odessa, in Russia, dated May 10 and 20, state that the vessel of the Captain Pacha, narrowly escaped being burnt and is ashore near Gallipoli. This accident is attributed to the bad organization of the crew. They also report the death of Mehmet Ali Pacha, Vice Roy of Egypt, which information it is said was brought by a courier from Alexandria on the 13th, but we think wants confirmation.

The transports, thirteen in number, loaded with provisions and ammunition, destined for the Egyptian fleet, were captured by the Greeks in the port of Mytilene, and sent to Napoli di Romania. It is said the Greeks have a good understanding with the inhabitants of this island.

The MURATS. Within a few days two sons of the late king of Naples, Achilles and Napoleon Murat, made, at the Prothonotary's Office of the Court of Common Pleas of this county, the necessary Declaration of their intention, preparatory to their becoming citizens of the United States. We believe that both those gentlemen intend to settle in Florida. They are the first members of the Bonaparte family, who have officially recorded their intention to become citizens of the United States. We do not recollect that any of the illustrious exiles from France, or any part of the continent of Europe, who have taken refuge from the political troubles of those countries, have recently taken any step to evince a wish to incorporate themselves with the American family. It is pretty generally known that in this city, in 1792, Talleyrand, took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and renounced all Kings, Princes, Potentates and Powers.

A PRIOR.—On Saturday morning, the workmen engaged in digging a vault for a new house at the corner of Fayette street and Chatham Square, discovered at the depth of 10 or 12 feet from the surface, a closed arch vault of brick work, which on being opened was found to contain an iron chest, with a considerable sum of money in gold and silver. The building which had stood on this ground, it is said, was about 50 years old. Mer. Adv.

Richard Rush, Esq. late Minister at the Court of St. James, and family arrived at New York on Monday, in the packet ship York, from London.

From the Baltimore Patriot, July 12. Hot Weather.—The thermometer in our office yesterday rose as high as 94 1/2.—At Barnum's in Market Street, and at Mr. Gold's opposite Barnum's it stood at 95.—This morning at 8 o'clock it stood at 86, and at 1 o'clock at 92 in our office.

A good thermometer of Fahrenheit, stood to day at 1 o'clock in our office, in a situation where it is protected from the sun or radiance at 94.

Important.—We have seen letters from Buenos Ayres, dated the 10th May, to a respectable house in this city which says: General Olenato who commanded the remnant of the Royal Army in upper Peru, has been killed in battle. This puts an end to the Royal forces in all South America. Daily Adv.

From the Jackson (Tenn.) Gazette. Some time last March, in the county of Fayette was the daughter of Mr. John Jerman, a little girl of 12 or 13 years of age, was returning home about sunset from a visit to her uncle, Mr. Coonts, who lived in the neighborhood, she was discovered by a large panther, which after keeping her in view a few seconds, stole cautiously behind her and sprung upon her, and seized her by the back of her neck. The screams of the little girl first brought to her assistance a small dog, which having ventured to assail the panther, was instantly dismembered. The rage of the fierce animal, increased by this interference was again exerted upon the girl with horrible effect, when most fortunately a larger dog came up and seized the panther. A most furious engagement ensued, which was about to result in the entire defeat of the dog, but for the timely aid of the two Messrs. Coonts, who soon put to death the panther and rescued the girl. During the whole time the bold invader evinced no desire to quit his prey; but on the contrary clung to the little girl with a herculean and perseverance, that seemed superior to danger, and to increase with the strength and number of assailants.

The French papers are almost exclusively devoted to the detail of circumstances connected with the coronation of Charles X. at Rheims.

On the 29th of the May, the ceremonies commenced at an early hour in the morning. They were announced by the Archbishop to be similar to those observed fifty years ago, at the coronation of Louis XVI.

The concourse of persons was very great. At six o'clock the Dignitaries of the Church and the Ambassadors made their entrance. Of these were the Duke of Northumberland, Prince Esterhazy of Austria, Count Pozzo di Borgo, the Tunisian Minister, Selim Mahomed, in a superb Turkish dress, and the celebrated banker, Van Rothschild. They were followed by the Dauphin (the Duke d'Angoulême, who did not take any

part in the ceremonies till after the King was crowned) and the Duchess of Berry.

About ten o'clock the King approached the city, attended by the French Cardinals de Choiseul, Tournier and de Bausset. Prince Thyrard knocked at the City Gate, and the Mayor having demanded who approached, the premier Cardinal answered aloud, "Charles X. whom God has given us as King." The gate was then thrown open; and the King entered, followed by the Princes of the blood, &c. &c. all attired in rich mantles &c. A grand procession was then formed to the Cathedral church. The King walked on foot, between the two French Cardinals. The Duke of Conegliano (Marshal Morny) sustained the office of Constable of France. The Coronation oath was administered by the Archbishop of Rheims who is, ex officio, the last Duke and Peer of France. The Primate was seated, and the King, kneeling before him, repeated, in a clear and distinct voice, the following oath:—

"I promise, in the presence of God, and my people, to support and honour our holy Religion, as is the duty of every Christian King, and the oldest son of the Church; to do justice and right to my subjects, and to govern according to the laws of the kingdom, and the Constitutional Charter—which I swear faithfully to observe. So help me God, and His Holy Word."

The King then rose, and afterwards took the oath as Grand Master of the Orders of the Holy Ghost (by which he swears to live and die in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church) of St. Louis, and the Legion of Honour.

He was then invested with the mussy crown, (which he afterwards laid aside for a lighter one,) the sword of Charlemagne, the Hand of Justice, the Sceptre, and the other symbols of authority.

The ceremony of consecration then took place, conformably to the Mosiac custom [see Levit. xiii, 10, 11, &c.] and the holy oil was applied to his head, forehead, breast, shoulders and arms, by the Archbishop, the Cardinals assisted in opening apertures in the royal robes to admit the unction.

The ceremony completed, the whole assembled company shouted "Long live the King," and the doors of the capital being thrown open, the whole was filled by the people, and the walls resounded with their voices.

Numerous other ceremonies took place, one of the most impressive of which was the embrace which the King gave to the Dauphin as his son and heir. The Prince de Croix, Grand Almoner to the King, then conducted his Majesty and the Dauphin to the altar, where they partook of the Sacrament. The King then placed the Hand of Justice, the Sceptre, and mussy Crown, in the care of Marshals Soult, Mortier, and Jourdan. The ceremony ended at noon, and the King supported the fatigue of the day and the weight of the royal robes and mussy decorations, without the smallest appearance of inconvenience. He afterwards partook with his kindred and household of a dinner of 150 covers, given by the city of Rheims.

Washington July 5. A PRESENT FOR BOLIVAR.—We understand that a present is preparing in this city, intended for the Liberator Bolivar, and that an opportunity will be sought of confiding it to the care of the Colombian Minister, through the honored medium of the Nation's Guest, during his now shortly expected last visit to the seat of Government.

This compliment to worth, which, though so distant from us, is not the less revered, will consist of two articles. A medal, which was given by the city of Williamsburg, the ancient capital of Virginia, to the ancestor of the present donor, the lady of Washington, in commemoration of the virtues and services of her illustrious husband, in the war of independence. The medal is of purest gold, weighing upwards of an ounce, and has engraved on the one side, the genius of American Liberty, represented by Wisdom and Valor; legend, "Virtue et Labore florent Reipublice." City of Williamsburg. On the reverse is seen an armed Warrior, who has thrown aside his shield, and is in the act of piercing with a lance a crowned Lion, which rushes to destroy him. Above the Warrior, appears the American constellation of Thirteen Stars, with the legend, "In hoc signo vinces." Inscription on the reverse, "En dat Virginia primum."

There is added to this interesting memorial, a portrait of the great Chief, largest size miniature, executed by the celebrated Field, in his best style, from a painting by Stuart. In the back of the picture is enclosed a lock of the patriarch's hair, of the same description as that now worn in the ring of the estimable La Fayette, and encircled by a wreath of the Roman laurel, the legend simply "Pater Patrie," and the inscription—"Auctoritate Libertatis Americanae in Septentrione hanc imaginem dat Filius ejus adoptivus est."

The following letter will be sent to the Hero of the South.

LIBERATOR: An American, of the family of Mount Vernon, presents to you, by the honored hands of the last of the Generals of the army of North American Independence, the venerable, good Lafayette, a Medal, commemorative of the worth and fame of the most truly great and glorious of men, the gift of the ancient Capital of his native state, and preserved in his family since the war of the Revolution.—Accept, please, this memorial, is a portrait of the great Chief, enclosing a lock of his hair.

Accept, Liberator, these offerings, made to your virtues, and the illustrious services you have rendered to your country and the cause of mankind. Let them be preserved among the archives of South American Liberty, that they may command the veneration of ages, yet to come, with the interesting relics of your brave, noble



homage to all the Americans, who, with pure and triumphant nobility, hail you as Bolivar, the deliverer, the Washington of the South."

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS.

Of the application of the legends of the Medal to the South American Republics, we would observe, that wisdom and valor must always be grand essentials with every people who struggle to throw off the yoke of oppression, to obtain the natural rights of mankind. The Constellation of American Glory will appear to the oppressed like the Cross of Constantine in the heavens, forbidding despair, and inspiring the hope and belief that "in hoc signo vinces." And where as with our South American brethren, the struggle is over, the boon obtained, and a regenerate people are about to enter on the grand experiment of self-government, we may truly and feelingly say to them, that, "by virtue and industry will Republics flourish."

We have seen, in a Rio Janeiro paper, an article, called forth by the arrival at that port of La Serna, the late Viceroy of Peru, with some of the Spanish Marshals, Generals, &c. after their expulsion by Bolivar from Peru, which appears to us worthy of being particularly noted, as showing the sympathy felt in Brazil, though under Imperial government, for the other governments of America, and for its distinct recognition of the right of every nation to govern itself as it shall think proper. The following translation of so much of the article in question as is of general interest—other articles fully confirming the sentiments of the following, might be copied if necessary from the same source.

"At last, the strife between the Independent Americans and the Royalists, reason and justice having triumphed. Yes, Bolivar, the immortal deliverer of the independence of Spanish America, has achieved the desired object of driving out of the American territory the Viceroy of Peru, D. Jose La Serna, who arrived at this port on the 20th instant, on board of the French vessel *Estimote*, and with him two Marshals of the army, three Brigadiers, one Colonel, three Lieutenant Colonels, one Captain, one Lieutenant, a Treasurer, and 95 servants.

"When La Serna shall arrive in Europe, the Spanish object will learn how erroneous has been its policy, and will perceive the reason why for a long time, it has been advised to recognize the independence of the colonies. It will be discovered how vain have been all its attempts to maintain a war of empire against nations that have sworn to the independence, or die. Spain has lost its credit by enormous expenditures, when it might have avoided by recognizing, in due time, the independence of her former colonies, besides losing, notably, the privileges in commerce, which she might, by a different course have obtained. May this be a warning to Portugal, and to terminate its obstinacy! We have as yet, not seen the official report of the battle that decided American independence; but as soon as it is obtained, it will be published for information of our readers."—*Nat. Int.*

From Key West, we learn, that trade is completely stagnated there, by the late regulations in Cuba respecting Spanish Vessels, and that the place continued unhealthy—so much so, indeed, that it is lately been, that report says, the government is about to abandon it as a naval rendezvous. At the last accounts, the Frigate *Constellation* was still at the island, but was to sail on a cruise in a few days. The *Arctique* John Adams had sailed for Matanzas, &c.

We are informed that application was made, some time ago, to the Patent Office, by Doctor R. A. Rogers, Professor in Transylvania University, for a Patent for a new invention connected with lateral improvements, and calculated to facilitate the raising of stocks for useful and profitable undertakings. He is now in this city, where he has come to enter the specification of his discovery, which he calls the *Diverting Invention*, and to offer the use of it, in the first instance, to the Commissioners of the Potomac and Ohio Canal, in order to obviate any official deficiency that may occur in procuring the whole capital required for this great undertaking. We have not yet heard the particulars of this scheme, and in fact a part of it, relating to the prevention of forgery, is not to be disclosed; but the outlines of this invention, as stated by the inventor, to some friends, appear to bear the marks of novelty, utility, and practicability. We have been promised a more detailed statement of this invention at a future day, and of the numerous applications of which it is said to be susceptible.—*Id.*

#### NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The president of the United States, has per annum, \$25,000.  
The Vice President has 6,000

#### Department of State.

The Secretary of State of the United States, has a salary per year of \$6000 dollars; he has under him a chief clerk, nine other clerks, a messenger and assistant messenger, whose salaries amount to 14,110—29,110.

#### Treasury Department.

The Secretary of the Treasury Department of the United States, has a salary of \$5000; he has under him a chief clerk, six other clerks, a messenger and assistant messenger, with salaries amounting to 3,110, 15,110—the first comptroller of the treasury has a salary of 2,400; he has under him fifteen clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 13,620—22,160. The second comptroller of the treasury has a salary of 3,200; he has under him eleven clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 12,920. The first auditor of the treasury has a salary of 3,000; he has under him thirteen clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 13,310—16,310. The second auditor of the treasury has a salary of 3,000; he has under him fifteen clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 17,610—20,610. The third auditor has a salary of 3,000; he has under him, thirty-four clerks, a messenger, whose salaries amount to 27,710—30,710. The fourth auditor, has a salary of 3,000; he has under him nine clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 13,910—16,910. The treasurer of the United States has a salary of 3,000; he has under him six clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 6,300—9,300. The register of the treasury has a salary of 2,000; he has under him twenty-one clerks and

a messenger, whose salaries amount to 22,100—24,100.

#### War Department.

The Secretary of War of the United States has a salary of 6,000; he has under him 33 clerks, a messenger, whose salaries amount to 37,600—43,600.

#### Naval Department.

The Secretary of the navy of the United States, has a salary of 6,000; he has under him six clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 8,710; the board of navy commissioners consists of three, whose salaries amount to 10,500; they have a secretary, chief clerk, six clerks, a draftsman and messenger, whose salaries amount to 9,960—18,070.

#### General Post Office.

The Post Master General of the United States has a salary of 4,000; he has under him two assistants, twenty-two clerks, a messenger and assistant messenger, whose salaries amount to 28,300—32,300.

#### The Judiciary.

The Chief Justice of the supreme court of the United States, has a salary of 5,000; there are six associate justices, and attorney general, 3,500—35,500.

#### Revenue.

The commissary of the revenue of the United States, has a salary of 3000; he has four clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 3,700—7,700 dollars.

#### Land Office.

The commissioner of the general land office, has a salary of 3000; he has twenty three clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 22,800—25,800.

#### Patent Office.

There is a superintendent clerk and messenger in this department whose salaries amount to 2,750.

Total amount of the preceding items \$133,750.

#### Miscellaneous.

The officers of the United States Mint, consist of a director, treasurer, chief clerk, an assayer, a muller and refiner, and engraver, and treasurer's clerk.

In the United States, there are collectors of the customs 89; naval officers 14; surveyors of customs 350; weighers 40; gaugers 13; measurers 12; superintendents and keepers of light houses 75.

The United States have seven public ministers resident, at Great Britain, France, Russia, Spain, &c. Four consuls to the Barbary powers; and seventy commercial consuls and agents in various parts of the world.

By letters from Gibraltar, we learn that the king of Spain has refused to recognize Mr. Mont gomery, the recently appointed American Consul at Alicante, in consequence of his having joined the national militia and taken arms during the struggle of the constitutionalists in that country. *Philad. Aurora.*

Mexico.—Advices from the capital of the Mexican Republic are to the 31st of May inclusive. The Mexican Congress had adjourned, after having ratified the treaty with England, and received Mr. Ward, the Charge des Affaires, with much ceremony. Mr. Wilcox, the American Consul, had given a splendid ball in honor of the arrival of Mr. Poinsett. Gen. Wilkinson is mentioned as attending it. Mr. Poinsett was to be formally received by the government on the 1st of June. Every part of the new political system was in regular and successful operation in Mexico.

#### INSURRECTION IN MANTANZAS.

We have before noticed, that about the middle of last month an insurrection had broken out in Mantanzas. The following letter from that place, written on the 18th of June, details some of the melancholy consequences of that event:

"After a refreshing night's rest, I improve the first moment in writing to you. I have escaped from a scene the most horrid that can be imagined; no less than an insurrection of the negroes in the country.

"I had business in the interior, and left this place on Tuesday last the 14th inst. and was at Mr. G. Bartlett's plantation on that day; but as my business called me further up, I proceeded on to Langui uelle's intending to return early the morning to Mr. B's.

"On this very night, and the morning of the 15th the negroes rose nearly all the estates in the vicinity. Fortunately those who first rebelled did not pass through Mr. G. B's plantation, which gave him and family an opportunity to escape to a stone house about a mile distant, where tea or fifteen white had collected to make a stand. His own negroes, with the exception of seven, remained quiet. The seven joined the rebels. The monsters in human shape; had been at work, dealing death to every white person they could find, for the whole night—and the light of the buildings they had set on fire spread the first alarm.

"By 7 o'clock the whites came from every direction to the spot where the negroes had assembled. This was a moment of life or death. They fought with desperation on both sides. But the negroes not well understanding the use of fire arms, did but little execution. At the tavern where the first stand was made by the whites, (13 only) they kept at bay 70 or 80 negroes, until a reinforcement of whites came from below, who fought with such spirit that in one hour more than half the negroes were slain, and the balance dispersed pursued by the whites, giving no quarter.

"Seeing this check so effectual, the other negroes in that quarter remained quiet. What their real disposition is, God only knows. The country is now quiet. I came in last night completely worn out with fatigue. Many ladies have taken refuge in town. Fourteen white persons have been slain—among whom is Mr. Samuel Bartlett, of Havertill, Mass. Hearing a noise, he took his gun and was going to the St. Anna estate to know the cause;—he was met by the negroes when about 20 rods from the house, and was immediately murdered. We buried him on the following day. One entire family (Amalgams) is among the slain. While the white men were engaged, the women and children were fleeing, or oncealing themselves. Mr. Webster and family, and Mr. Raney are safe.

"June 18, P. M.—All remains quiet."

A word in season.—A respectable tradesman in Bath, England, has the following lines printed upon his shop-bills:

My books are so crammed, and bad debts I've so many,  
I'm resolved that in future I'll not trust a penny  
Giving credit to friends, often friendship endangers.  
And I hope ne'er again to be cheated by strangers.

The love of our neighbor is as essential for the well being of civilized society, as it is necessary for the security of eternal happiness.

## THE GAZETTE.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5, 1825.

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

### THE ELECTION.

The struggle is over, and the party designated the old Court party, have succeeded in electing their candidates in this county, and we understand in the counties of Woodford, Jessamine, Clarke, and Bourbon. The question whether the law passed at the last session of the General Assembly entitled "An act to repeal the law organizing the Court of Appeals, and to reorganize a Court of Appeals" was constitutional, was fairly before the people the proper Judges, and we consider, the result of the election will be a fair expression of the public sentiment on that question. In order that correct information may be speedily diffused on which side the majority of votes have been given, we shall collect the whole and publish a list thereof as soon as we can procure the means. The whole of the votes given in Fayette county is as follows.

### FOR CONGRESS.

Clarke,	1385.
Bowman,	1043.

### SENATE.

Wickliffe,	1350.
Balloch,	1074.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Ereckinridge,	1393.
Payne,	1375.
Price,	1314.
McCalla,	1108.
Russell,	1075.
Razer,	1027.

On the evening of the close of the election in this town the friends of Mr. Wickliffe were invited to his house to partake of refreshments provided for the occasion; where it is said from four to five hundred persons attended, and partook of the beverage, not one of whom, (so far as we can learn) escaped being poked, &c. It is said that for several miles upon every road leading from Lexington (of which there are about ten) men were seen picking &c. within sight of each other, for several hours. Such a scene was perhaps never before witnessed. A large quantity of emetic tartar, suspicion has been fixed on one who has been apprehended, but nothing proved so as to fix guilt on him. We do not understand any person is likely to be materially injured.

### Information needed by an Old Soldier.

The undersigned served in the Revolutionary War, in the Virginia line; in the month of January, 1777, in Captain Holdman Rice's Company, to guard the troops of General Burgoyne, who were prisoners of war. He was in said company about 3 months, when he was transferred to Captain Merriweather's Company, where he served 15 months. Colonel Francis Taylor commanded the regiment while he was in the service, and was honorably discharged on the 22 May, 1779. He was also at the siege of Yorktown. If there is any person still alive who can prove his service, he hopes they will give information. Mr. Rountree, and Mr. Daniel Kneaves, who a few years ago, lived in Mercer county, Ky. were in the same company with him, but he cannot learn where they have removed to. From his age and helpless situation, he needs the friendly assistance of his country. Information will be communicated to Colonel Stephen F. Ogden, Yellow Bank, Davies county Kentucky, by mail, on this business.

DAVID CHANCELLOR.

May 23, 1825.

Editors who are friendly to the OLD SOLDIERS will confer a favor by giving the above a place in their paper for a few weeks.

D. C.

General LA FAYETTE has, it is said, accepted the invitation of the President of the United States to return to France on board the United States' frigate *Brandywine*; and is expected to embark from this city, about the end of next month.

Nat. Journal.

A translation of Ridge's talk to Gen. Jackson, when they met at the General's quarters, on the 10th January, 1825.

My heart is glad when I look upon you. Our heads have become white. They are blossomed with age. It is the course of nature. We ought to thank the Great Spirit who has taken care of our lives. When first we met, we were walking in the red path. We waded in blood until the murderers of our women and children have ceased. In the land of our enemies we kindled our warfires. We met by their until morning, when battle came with the yell of our enemies. We met them; they either fled or fell.

War is no more heard in our land. The mountains speak peace. Joy is in our valleys. The warriors are careless and smoke the pipe of peace. His arms lay idle; he points to them and speaks to his children of his valiant deeds; his glory will not depart with him, but remain with his sons.

We have met near the house of our Great Father the President. Friendship formed in danger will not be forgotten, nor will the hungry man forget him who fed him. The meeting of friends gladdens the heart. Our countenances are bright as we look on each other. We rejoice that our Father has been kind to us. The men of his house are friendly. Our hearts have been with you always, and are happy again to take the Great Chief by the hand.

### Public Sale.

Agreeably to an act of the general assembly of Kentucky passed at their last session, we will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on Saturday 27th day of the present month a first rate MERCHANT MILL, and appurtenances, together with between five and ten acres of land on the farm of the late Jacob Keller, &c. in Jessamine county, six miles south of Lexington. A credit of six months will be given, bond and security will be required. Terms of sale, gold or silver—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

WM. POLLAID, } Commissioners.  
JOHN B. MILLER, }  
P. S. At the same time and place there will be several horses, a parcel of hay and several other articles of farm sale for us as above.

August 5, 1825 31-3p.

### Law Notice.

JAMES O. HARRISON,  
WILL practice LAW in the Fayette County Court, and will be kept above the office of the Clerk of the County Court.

Lex July 15, 1825—28.

### Jessamine Circuit, Oct.

July Term, 1825.

Francis J. Price Compt. }  
Against } In Chancery.  
This day came the complainant by their counsel and on his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Tucker Woodson Williamson is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein expressly to law and the rules of this court. It is therefore ordered that unless the said Tucker Woodson Williamson do appear hereon, or before the first day of the next October term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill herein the same will be taken for confessed against him; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this commonwealth for two calendar months successively.

A copy teste JEFFERSON PRICE, D. C. for  
31. 2m. DANIEL B. PRICE, Clerk J. C. C.

### The Commonwealth of Kentucky.

FAYETTE COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

February Term, 1825.

Trans. Mc Connell Compt. }  
Against } In Chancery.  
John W. Hunt & Lewis Sanders }  
Defendants }

In compliance with a decree of the Fayette circuit court in chancery in the above case at their February Term 1825, the undersigned as commissioner will proceed to sell at public sale on the premises on the 1st day of August next to the highest bidder, on a credit of two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, payable to the complainant. The mortgaged premises not heretofore sold by decree of said court, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay to the complainant the sum of \$49 dollars & cents with interest at 6 per cent from the 18th day of May 1816 until paid, subject to a credit of 579 dollars 39 cents made the 26th August 1817 and also to pay to the complainant the further sum of 951 dollars 61 cents, with interest at 6 per cent from the 14th day of May 1818 until paid—immediate possession will be given to the purchaser. The land mentioned in the mortgage and bill is as follows: Beginning at a stake near the mouth of a lane on the north side of the Frankfort road, thence with said lane north 29 3/4 East 24 poles to a stake, thence S. 61 1/4 E. 10 6 1/2 poles to a stake thence N. 25 1/2 E. 33 1/2 poles to a stake, thence N. 61 1/4 W. 10 1/2 poles to a stake, thence N. 28 3/4 E. 7 1/2 poles to a stake on the side of the Leestown road, thence with the same S. 54 1/2 E. 35 poles to a stake corner to the cleared land thence with said road S. 55 1/2 E. 39 1/4 poles to a stake on James M. O'Connell's line thence with his line S. 16 1/2 W. 56 poles to a stake on the Frankfort road, thence with the same S. 33 1/2 W. 20 1/2 poles to a stake on said road, corner to the cleared land, thence with said road S. 83 W. 45 poles, and South by W. 32 1/4 poles to the beginning, containing 43 acres and 91 poles of which 17 acres & 9 quarters and 13 poles was sold under a former decree of said court—the residue ordered for sale under the present decree.

WILLIAM WEST, Commissioner.

31-3w.

### The Commonwealth of Kentucky.

FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURT.

February Term, 1825.

James M. Connell Compt. }  
Against } In Chancery.  
John W. Hunt & Lewis Sanders }  
Defendants }

In compliance with a decree of the Fayette circuit court in chancery at their February Term 1825 in the above case, the undersigned as commissioner, will sell at public sale on the premises, on the 1st day of August next on a credit of 2 years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, payable to the complainant, the residue of the lot of land in the bill and mortgage mentioned, not heretofore sold, being 3 acres and 89 poles. The mortgaged lot contains 10 acres and 89 poles; 7 acres of said lot was sold under a former decree of said court, the original lot of 10 acres and 89 poles is bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake in the Leestown road, thence with the same South 53 1/2 East 43 poles to a stake in said road, thence South 44 poles to a stake near the Frankfort road, thence with the same East 56 poles to the beginning. The aforesaid residue of 3 acres and 89 poles, will be sold as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay to the complainant the sum of 654 dollars 49 cents with interest at 6 per cent from the 18th day of May 1818 until paid, immediate possession will be delivered to the purchaser by WILLIAM WEST, Commissioner.

31. 3w.

### Jessamine Circuit, Oct.

July Term, 1825.

Joseph Prentiss heirs Compt. }  
Against } In Chancery.  
Joe. Prentiss Executors & Wm. D. J. }  
Defendants }

This day came the complainants by their counsel and on their motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Thomas Hickman and Sally his wife, Joel Prentiss, Moses Prentiss, Pleasant Prentiss, Charles Talbot and Patsy Talbot his wife, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court. It is ordered, that unless they, the said absent defendants do appear hereon or before the first day of the next October term of this court and answer the complainants bill, the same will be taken for confessed against them, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper, printed in this commonwealth, for two calendar months successively.

A copy teste JEFFERSON PRICE, D. C. for  
31. 2m. DANIEL B. PRICE, C. J. C.

### Go Printers!!

FOR SALE at this office, the following PRINTING

Materials viz  
One Imperial Press and One super Royal Press,  
250 lb Pica  
260 do Long Primer  
155 do Bourgeois  
150 do Brevier  
46 do Double Pica  
25 do Cannon  
Together with 5, 7, & 10 lines Pica and other Job letter.

Composing sticks  
17 foot double column rules for super royal or imperial paper  
7 do double and single fit advertisements  
28 lbs Book and Newspaper Metal scabbs ds.  
2 pair medium and super royal cases.  
One small job chase  
17 pair cases  
6 Case stands  
14 News Gallies  
1 Bak  
1 Imposing stone and stand &c &c

The whole of the above articles are nearly new and may be had cheap for ready money.

### ENTERTAINMENT,

AT THE CROSS KEYS, Lexington,  
By Nathaniel M. Simpson;

WHERE are accommodations both for Man and Horse may be had, or the best the country affords, and on the best terms

2 or 3 HACKS  
Are constantly kept for the accommodation of those who wish to hire.

July 6th, 1825.—18-1f

### Branch Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

At Lexington, July 25th 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given that, by virtue of a Mortgage executed on the 7th day of September 1821, in favor of the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky which is on record in the Clerks Office of the Scott County Court, on the 29th day of September next will be sold, on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank or branches, all the right and title of the said land to the tract of land described in said mortgage, being

### One Hundred Acres,

situate about 1 1/2 miles from Georgetown, adjoining the lands of Alexander Galt, Early Scott, C. W. Hall and Samuel Cooper, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay to said Bank, the sum of two hundred and ten dollars with interest thereon from 26th day of August 18 4, together with costs &c. &c. by or how ever to be redeemed by the said Galt at any time within two years, upon his paying into the principal Bank or this branch the purchase money, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,  
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

30-10s.

### Branch Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

At Lexington, July 25th 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 30th day of September next (by virtue of three mortgages executed by Walker Sanders to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, which are on record in the Clerks Office of the Scott County Court) will be sold to the highest bidder for cash or notes of the said Bank or Branches, all the right and title of the said Sanders to the tract of land described in said mortgages, being

### One Hundred Acres,

on the South end of the tract on which he now resides, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy and pay to said Bank \$410 with interest from the 15th of November 1823—350 dollars with interest from the 24th of April 1824, and 28 dollars with interest from the 23d of January 1825; together with expenses attending the sale, &c. deducting \$59 50 100, deposited on the 23d of June 1824, and 60 dollars on the 9th of July 1824. The said property will be subject however to be redeemed by the said Sanders at any time within two years upon his paying into the principal Bank or this branch the amount for which the same may have been sold, with an interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the day of sale to the time of redemption.

By order of the Board,  
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

30-10s.

### Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

At Lexington, July 25th 1825.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on the 30th day of September next will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky or branches by virtue of a mortgage executed by William Storey to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky which is on record in the Clerks Office of the Scott County Court, one lot of land on the 26th day of October 1821, all the right and title of the said William Storey to a certain

### Lot of Ground,

in Georgetown described in said mortgage, being the same on which the said Storey resides, known in the plat of said town by its No. 28, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay to said Bank the sum of 730 dollars with interest from the 24th of April 1824 together with costs attending the sale. Subject however to be redeemed by the said Storey at any time within two years upon his paying into the Principal Bank or this branch, the amount with an interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,  
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

30-10s.

### Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

At Lexington, July 25th 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a Mortgage executed on the 24th day of August 1821 by Elijah Allen to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, which is on record in the Clerks Office of the Scott County Court, on the 28th day of September next will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of said Allen to the tract of land described in said mortgage, being

### Sixty-four Acres,

about two miles from Georgetown, adjoining the lands of Y. Pitts, Rhodham Neale, A. S. Clayton, and Robert Aldins, or so much thereof, as may be sufficient to pay to said Bank the sum of \$160 with interest thereon from the 28th August 1821, together with cost, &c. Subject however to be redeemed by the said Allen at any time within two years, upon his paying into bank the purchase money with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,  
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

30-10s.

### Tobacco

Manufacturers.

WILLIAM H. NORTON

HAS opened a shop opposite Drs. Pendland & Satterwhite, where he has and will constantly keep on hand

Best chewing Tobacco,

Best Kentucky Spanish and common

SEGARS.

Scotch, Rappee and Macouba Snuffs

of superior quality, Wholesale or Retail.

W. H. N. has recently commenced the manufacture of

### Wrought Nails,

A supply of which, equal if not superior to any manufactured in the United States. will be constantly kept for sale at the above establishment.

Lexington July 8, 27-1f.

### Lands for Sale.

THE subscribers wish to sell their farms on which they live in the County of Mercer on Salt river seven miles below Harrodsburg and one mile west of New Providence Church







